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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/671,154

09/25/2003

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T0529.70003US00

7552

28289 7590 07/22/2008
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EXAMINER

IBRAHIM, MOHAMED

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2144

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/22/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/671,154	Applicant(s) ARSIKERE ET AL.	
	Examiner MOHAMED IBRAHIM	Art Unit 2144	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 April 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 2, 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 2 talks about computed data rate however, it is not clear to the Examiner what the phrase "which the data rate was computed" is referring to as there was not mention of such computation in the independent claim. Thus the phrase "the data rate" is lacking proper antecedent basis.

3. With regard to claims 21-25, the claim language uses the term "operative for" which is an intended of use language that may or may not yield any result. Therefore, in order for the claims to be considered for patentability, applicant is asked to positively claim each and every feature of his invention, which is sought for patent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Klassen et al. (Klassen), U. S. Patent No. 6711137.

Regarding claim 1, Klassen discloses a method of measuring the throughput of a network (see e.g. col. 2 line 64-col. 3 line 49; system determines and analyses network throughput), comprising: transmitting a block of data over the network (see e.g. col. 4 lines 58-64 and col. 6 line 65-col. 7 line 17; sending testing data/packets across data communication network) wherein the size of a block of data is selected to fit within a network packet (see e.g. fig. 2 item 108, col. 8 lines 43-52 and col. 9 lines 15-27); measuring a value representative of the transmit time of the block (see e.g. col. 5 lines 19-38, and col. 6 lines 1-8); computing the data transmission rate of the block (see e.g. col. 6 lines 9-40); repeating steps (see e.g. col. 16 lines 20-33) a), b) and c) until a stop event occurs, wherein the stop event is the first to occur of transmitting a number of blocks or the passage of an amount of time (see e.g. col. 6 lines 9-40 and col. 15 line 40-col. 16 line 20); computing the network throughput by averaging the data transmission rates of selected ones of the blocks (see e.g. col. 17 lines 14-52 and col. 18 lines 12-32 and 35-50) and outputting the computed network throughput (see e.g. fig. 4 and col. 5 lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 2, Klassen discloses wherein the selected ones of the blocks consists of all of the blocks for which a data rate was computed during the measurement when the network is known to be a bursty network (see e.g. col. 2 lines 9-25 and col. 8 line 60-col. 9 line 10).

Regarding claim 3, Klassen discloses wherein the selected ones of the blocks consists of only those blocks for which the data rate was computed to be less than a prescribed amount from the average data transmission rates of all the blocks transmitted during the measurement when the network is known to be a non-bursty network (see e.g. col. 9 lines 47-67).

Regarding claim 5, Klassen discloses wherein the size of a block of data is selected to cause the application layer of a computer connected to the network to pass a message containing the block to the network without buffering delay (see e.g. col. 2 line 64-col. 3 line 14).

Regarding claim 6, Klassen discloses wherein the transmit time is measured at the application programming layer of a computer connected to the network (see e.g. col. 1 lines 52-64 and col. 4 lines 43-55).

Regarding claim 7, Klassen discloses wherein transmitting a block of data comprises generating a message from an application program running on an operating system that establishes a socket having a buffer and the method additionally comprises setting the size of the socket buffer (see e.g. col. 3 lines 18-49 and col. 10 lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 8, Klassen discloses wherein the size of a block of data is less than 2

kilobytes (see e.g. col. 2 lines 9-18 and col. 8 lines 43-52).

Regarding claim 9, Klassen discloses wherein the throughput is measured in the upstream throughput and the method additionally comprises measuring the downstream throughput (see e.g. col. 6 lines 9-40).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 10-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Klassen in view of Kaffine et al. (Kaffine), U. S. Patent No. 6654914.

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR

1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

Regarding claims 10, 17, 21 and 24, Klassen discloses the invention substantially as claimed however Klassen does not explicitly disclose presenting diagnostic web page to the user.

Kaffine discloses a system for data network that includes multiple diagnostic units each adapted to communicate with a network user for the purpose of isolating a fault in the network. The user is presented with result of the diagnostics through a diagnostic web page which internally displays the results of the diagnostics on the monitor of the user's computer (see e.g. figs. 7, 9 and 14, col. 11 lines 45-50 and col. 17 lines 26-37). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine the teachings of Kaffine with that of Klassen. Motivation for doing so would have been to permit a fast and efficient way of monitoring network performance and isolating network fault by analyzing test results received from a diagnostic unit through a diagnostic web page (see Kaffine col. 2 lines 34-43).

Regarding claim 11, Klassen- Kaffine teaches wherein the web page is presented to the

user as an HTML page that contains a script that causes the user computer to transmit blocks of data to the server (see e.g. col. 6 line 64-col. 7 line 30).

Regarding claim 12, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the network is an ADSL network and the computed throughput represents the upstream throughput (see e.g. col. 6 lines 9-28).

Regarding claim 13, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the downstream throughput is separately measured (see e.g. col. 10 lines 42-64).

Regarding claim 14, Klassen-Kaffine wherein the HTML page additionally contains a test payload that is transmitted in the blocks of data (see e.g. col. 2 lines 9-25).

Regarding claim 15, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein repetitively transmitting blocks of data wherein: a) transmitting a block of data comprises transmitting a block from the server to the user computer (see e.g. col. 4 lines 58-64 and col. 6 line 65-col. 7 line 17; sending testing data/packets across data communication network); and b) the value representative of transmit time is derived from the time between successive acknowledgements from the user computer (see e.g. col. 2 lines 37-52).

Regarding claim 16, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the server is a diagnostic unit installed in the network (see e.g. col. 4 line 43-col. 4 line 5)

Regarding claim 18, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the passage of time is less than 10 seconds (see e.g. fig. 6 and col. 10 lines 21-41).

Regarding claim 19, Klassen-Kaffine teaches additionally comprising providing the computed throughput to a call enter for an internet service provider (see e.g. col. 6 lines 41-63).

Regarding claim 20, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the network is a nonbursty network and the selected ones of the blocks are selected based on the relationship between the transmit time of the block and the average transmit time of all other blocks (see e.g. col. 9 lines 47-67).

Regarding claim 22, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the diagnostic unit is programmed to measure throughput in the upstream and downstream directions (see e.g. col. 3 lines 18-49).

Regarding claim 23, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the diagnostic unit is operative for measuring downstream throughput by transmitting blocks of data to the user computer and for measuring a value representative of time by measuring the time difference between acknowledgement messages sent by the user computer (see e.g. col. 6 lines 9-40).

Regarding claim 25, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the diagnostic unit is operative under the control of an application program running on an operating system and the operating system enables communication over the network between the application program and the user computer by establishing a socket that has a buffer that is larger than the size of each block of data and the application program additionally comprises programming that sets the size of the socket buffer (see e.g. fig. 1 and col. 3 lines 18-49 and col. 10 lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 26, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the size of the socket buffer is set to between 2 Kbytes and 16 Kbytes (see e.g. col. 10 lines 27-41).

Regarding 27, Klassen-Kaffine teaches wherein the size of the socket buffer is set to between 8 Kbytes and 12 Kbytes (see e.g. col. 2 lines 9-18 and col. 8 lines 43-52).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 04/08/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant, in substance, argues that Klassen does not teach wherein the size of the block of data is selected to fit within a network packet.

In response to Applicant's argument, Klassen indeed discloses wherein the size of the block of data is selected to fit within a network packet. In fact, Klassen teaches a mechanism that allows the user to adjust and set the packet size in accordance with the message size. Furthermore, Klassen's invention allows the user to set and adjust not only the actual packet size, but also the transfer window size in order to achieve optimal throughput (see fig. 2 item 108, col. 8 lines 43-52 and col. 9 lines 15-27). Therefore, Klassen still meets the scope of the claimed feature as currently recited.

Applicant has had an opportunity to amend the claimed subject matter, and has failed to modify the claim language to distinguish over the prior art of record by clarifying or substantially narrowing the claim language. Thus, Applicant apparently intends that a broad interpretation be given to the claims and the Examiner has adopted such in the present and previous Office action rejections. See *In re Prater and Wei*, 162 USPQ 541 (CCPA 1969), and MPEP 2111.

Applicant employs broad language, which includes the use of word, and phrases, which have broad meanings in the art. In addition, Applicant has not argued any narrower interpretation of the claim language, nor amended the claims significantly enough to construe a narrower meaning to the limitations. As the claims breadth allows multiple interpretations and meanings, which are broader than Applicant's disclosure, the Examiner is forced to interpret the claim limitations as broadly as reasonably possible, in determining patentability of the disclosed invention. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir.1993).

Failure for Applicant to significantly narrow definition/scope of the claims and supply arguments commensurate in scope with the claims implies the Applicant intends broad interpretation be given to the claims. The Examiner has interpreted the claims with scope parallel to the Applicant in the response, and reiterates the need for the Applicant to more clearly and distinctly define the claimed invention.

Prior Art of Record

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Please refer to form PTO-892 (Notice of Reference Cited) for a list of relevant prior art.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MOHAMED IBRAHIM whose telephone number is (571)270-1132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William C. Vaughn, Jr. can be reached on 571-272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MI/
/William C. Vaughn, Jr./
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2144